Budlow, Percy E Bullis, E S Burch, Harry P Burns, John

rrows, Jack Busjarner, Corlinde Busbow, J D

Butler, George
Butler, John W
Butler, John W
Butten, W H
Buzzell, Isaac A
Calhoun, P N
Carleton, Fred W
Carroll, Chas

Carrell, Chas Carter, John

Clark, John G Clark, Thos Clarke, W M Cliff, Benj F Colbert, Finley Dr Coleman, Horace Conry, Joseph A Cooke, Edward N Costen, William C Crandall Rowen

Crandall, Bowen Craven, Walter

Daily, Robt A

Dain, Basce Dale, Wm H Dr Darsey, E R

Dale, Wm H Dr Darsey, E R Davis, James Davis, Julius Davis, W T (MD) Dear, Moody & Co Denby, Thos G Derby, Milton Dick, Joe

Dimmick, J W Capt Domellon, J Donelson, J Dorsey, Frank

Dorsey, S H Dorty, A Mr and Mrs

Dountain, J G Maj Driver, Edward Coates Duffern, Geo F Dugan, Chas (2) Duncan, Geo R Dunne, David M Earle, W C Eston, Milton F

Eaton, Milton F Echols, E R Edel, S T

Edwards, Wm H Eldridge, J H Eldridge, Wm P Elecander, Bell Dr

Ellis, David English, L O

Evens, John Fales, Claud E

Fauntleroy, Wm Fechtlg, John Fenikes, J Wallace Ferguson, J Du Bolse Fettorman, Goodfa

Gillen, J A
Gilliam, F E
Gleason, M R (2)
Glover, L C
Godwin, Edward Clark
Goodwin, Ben
Gordon, Dougles

Goedwin, Ben
Gordon, Douglas
Gran, Phil A
Gray, John
Gregg, Harry
Green, J M
Griffith, Guy H
Griffith, Wm R
Groff, John B Hen
Gruber, M A Prof
Grynelliat, Hayward Mr
and Mrs

Hall, Willard Maste Hallman and Mace Hanna, Robt W Harkins, Mortimer Harney, Geo Harris, Fred

Hatchen, W G Hawkins, Thom Hay, L C Hayden, Hugh

Haynie, Allen (2) Henderson, Allen Herrick, John Hester, John

Hickerson, J B L Hilder, Frazer C

Hogan, Alexander B Hon Holbrook, Willis M

Holbrook, Willis M
Holbomes, R C Rev
Holland, Burnsrd
Holmes, J A
Holmes, J A
Holmes, Jas E
Holt, P B
Hughes, James Hon
Hulet, W H
Hull, A W
Hull, Clinton
Hunt, J W
Hunter, Dulany

Hunt, J W Hunter, Dulany Hunter, Willie Hutchinson, M N Ireland, John D Isasc, G H Jackson, J D Jackson, J W Lockson, Oliver

Jackson, Oliver

Hill, Bert Hill, J J Dr

Finnegan, John J
Fisher, F
Fisher, F
Fish, Jon C
Fitzpatrick, J P
Foley, Chas
Foulke, Wm Dudley
Fouts, S E
Flynn, James D
Friar, Edward
Fuller, Stephen
Gaines, Wm G
Garlt, Hunter Mr and Mrs Rosers, A G Rev
Garnett, Leslie O
Garnett, Willle
Garnett, Wille
Garrett, Wille
Garrett, Wille
Garrett, W G
Garnett, Wille
Garrett, W G
Gasquet, Fernand N
Genus, Ernest
Giddings, Chas F
Gilles, John A
Gilllam, F E
Gleason, M R (2)
Glover, L C
Godwin, Edward Clark

Fisher, F
Richards, Jennnle
Richardson, Billie Capt
Roach, Robt M
Roberson, Wm
Roberts, N E
Robinson, Randolph
Rogers, A G Rev
Rogers, Revere W
Rogers, Revere W
Rogers, L Georande
Roach, Robt M
Roach, Robt

Fetterman, George Finnegan, John J

Evans, Chas

Fisher, F Fisk, Jon C

Craven, Walter
Crowe, Edgar
Curtiss, E. E.
Cusack, S.
Custard, J. A.
Cypress, W. A. M. Rev
Dabney, Jas
Dally, Edward S.
Daily, Edward S.
Daily, Edward S.

Lyons, Frank McCarter, J F McCarthy, Chas McCarthy, J J McCreight, J R

McGarvey, Jno P McGill, C W

Manier, J L Manders, Edwin

Merrill, Edw L
Milline, Wm
Miller, Chas
Miller, Chas
Miller, Jos A Hon
Miller, Jullen
Miller, Jullen
Miller, Harry
Millstead, E
Moler, Harry
Money, J M Rev
Moore, Ell
Moore, H B (2)
Moore, John
Morison, C R W Lt
Morris, Judson R
Morse, Edward Mr

Morse, Edward Mr and

Mrs

Morse, W E

Naill, J H
Nathan, Moses
Needham, J C
Neely, F B Rev
Nelsen, Andru
Nelsen, Frank
Nevlaser, Edward
Newman, Custers

Newman, Custers

Nisbett, R R
Nolen, W M
North, S N D
Norton, W A
O'Brien, John J
O'Brien, T F
O'Connor, Andrew P
Olson, John
O'Shannessy Cland S

O'Shaunessy, Claud S Oyster, Chas F

Peare, Moses
Pearson, Jas W
Peck, H E R Rev
Peters, W M
Phelps, E V
Pickard, A J
Planter, Harry
Potter, John S Hon
Power and White
Prasiddhi Phya Hon
Pratt, John
Pulliam, W H & Co
Queen, Wm
Ragan, Geo L
Ray, James
Raymond, A C
Raymond, Harold B Dr
Reade, Willoughby A

Richards, Jeannle

Scott, Lewis Scabrook, Henry H

Searry, Henry I Seary, Henry Shafer, J T Dr Shepard, C R Dr Shindel, Max Shook, Edward

Simpson, Geo H Sing, Oscar Smallwood, Saml

, Jas , Jas E Capt , N E

Sleigh, John E

Smith, Sherman Smith, Wm

Stokes, John Mr and M Story, T Mr and Mrs Strausburger, Leroy Strayer, M T Stuart, C W Simmonds, H Dr Swing, K G Syphax, Curtis Taylor, Elmo Taylor, George Taylor, George Taylor, Lennord

Teaper, Lennord Thayer, J T

Thompson, Chas O Thompson, E Dr Thompson, John Thompson, W A

Thompson, W A
Thompson, W B
Thompson, W B
Tindale, W m
Tormey, Nicholas
Tremble, John
Tucker, J H
Tucker, J R
Van Farren, A R
Vinal, Geo Mr and Mrs
Vocal Frank B (2)

Vogel, Frank B (2)

Walden, Berry Hovey Walker, Nathan

on Mr and Mrs

Harris, Fred Song, Wm H Hon Southwell, R W Dr (2)
Harrison, Thos Spindle, Benj Harvey, H M (M D)
Haswell, J Candlish Rev Stall, S M Stearns, C M

Smith, A Jr Smith, F Col

Willoughby

Parks, C S
Paschal, S F
Pattison, Eugene
Payne, John
Paynter, Orange
Peare, Moses
Peareson, Jas W

Newton, Vest Nisbett, R R

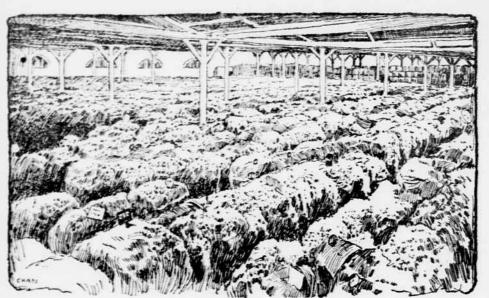
Nall J H

Mann, Wm Marks, Emil

Carter, Rufus Marks, L Q Carter, Samuel Mr & Mrs Marshall, Albert Master Cartwright, Edward Martin, Walter Lt

Carter, Samuel Mr & Mrs Marshall, Albert
Cartwright, Edward
Catlin, Henry W Mr&Mrs
Cavaliero, Ferdinando
Chapman, C H
Chapman, Robt
Chapman, Robt
Chase, H Walter
Chester, Jack
Clark, John G
Clark Thes

Carter, Samuel Mr & Mrs Marshall, Albert
Marshall, Albert
Masson, John D
Mastersson, W M
Mathews, Daniel
Meredith, A A
Meredith, A A
Merrill, Edw L
Miline Wm



A WOOL WAREHOUSE, SYDNEY.

to my flocks. You see I have about a mil-

on sheep and an increase of this kind is

worth a great deal. I have some sheep

which will average 71/2 pounds to the fleece,

and I think by breeding that I can in-

crease this to 15 pounds per fleece. I have had sheep which produced as much as 45

pounds of wool at one shearing, and at one

time we cut 52 pounds of wool from one

South Wales and in Queensland, and the

How a \$5,000 Sheep Looks.

Every sheep at the show was worth sev-

A \$5,000 Ram.

of wool with a pair of big horns

heusand dollars. Among the latter was Mr. McCaughey's \$5,000 ram, which took first prize. It was a great oblong bundle

rolls, the skin apparently wrinkling itself in order that it might hold more. Its ears

were entirely hidden by the wool. The wool came out three inches over its eyes

and there were small holes in it through which the eyes looked out. I stuck my

finger into the fleece and could just touch

the skin without putting my whole fist

into it. The wool hung down in great bunches on the belly and the legs were

covered clear to the hoofs. On the outside the wool was of a dirty color, but when I pulled it aside and looked in, it was of a rich ereamy white. The

strands of wools were spiral and springy

In some of the stalls I saw ewes which

had thirty pounds of wool on them, and everywhere I heard the praises of our Vermont sheep. I asked one man whether

generation to generation in so warm a country as New South Wales. He replied

Among the Squatters.

The sheep owners, or squatters, as they are

farms which would be considered princi-

are looked upon as quite small here. For

instance, I asked whether the vice presi-dent had a large station. The reply

was that he had not, and that his posses-

sions all told comprised only about 65,000

acres of land. Another man was pointed

In the Wool Warehouses.

Sydney is the chief wool market of Aus-

tralia. It ships hundreds of millions of

pounds of wool to Europe every year and

bagging, but the top is open and the

is soiled with the grease.

Selling Wool in Sydney

One of the curious features of Sydney is

its wool sales. Everytning is sold at auc-

tion. The sales take place in November,

December and January, when buyers from

England and the continent and from the

United States and Japan come here to bid.

The buyers wear long overalls and linen

from bale to bale, taking notes of each

man's stock, in order that they may know

rooms. As many as 10,000 bales are some-

foot up as much as three-quarters of a million dollars. I chatted with Mr. F. E. Winchcombe,

one of the largest wool dealers of Sydney, about the business. He tells me a few

years ago almost all the wool of Australia

don, and there resold and reshipped.

skins and other such things every

Australia through London.

agents of Sydney.

was shipped direct by the squatters to Lon-

sent to commission agents at the ports, the Sydney brokers shipping about 400,000 bales annually. Mr. Winchcombe and his part-

ner sell about \$7,000,000 worth of wool.

and their dealings are with all parts of Eu-

rope. It used to be that Germany, Bel-

glum and France bought their wool from Australia through London. Now each

of them deal directly with the commission

One-Fourth Cent a Pound.

are many lines of steamers and there are

fleets of sailing vessels engaged in the busi-

tons, one of which will carry as much as

is so great that the freight rate is now just

make a suit of clothes, and for a cent you can carry the wool for the suit from Aus-

tralia to London. The sailing vessels of the wool fleet go around the Cape of Good

pounds 11,000 miles for 1 cent is one of the

The prices of wool vary according to

wonders of modern civilization.

ness. Some of the steamers are of 10,000

It is surprising how cheaply the wool can

ountry sends its own buyers and the most

low much to offer for it in the auction

oats while examining the wool. They go

dent had a large station.

acres, all under fence.

your shoulder.

and very fine.

hear anywhere.

through my flocks both in New

# WHERE WOOL IS KING Mr. McCaughey. "I think my crossing my breeds with the Vermont sheep has added at least a pound of wool per sheep a year

Sheep Raising is Australia's Leading

### ONE MAN WHO OWNS A MILLION

What Vermont Has Done to Improve the Breed.

MARKETING THE PRODUCT

(Copyright, 1961, by Frank G. Carpenter.) SYDNEY, Australia.

I had a chat the other day with the sheep king of Australia, the biggest sheep owner of this great sheep continent. Aus to bring in \$100,000,000 a year. It has some of the largest flocks of sheep ever gathered together. Job's cattle upon a thousand hills cannot compare with them There are a hundred men in New South Wales alone who each own 50,000 head: four hundred who each have 10,000 and many who own flocks of a thousand and upward. There are twenty-one men in this state who each own 100,000 sheep, and McCaughey, the king of them all, has

Think what a million sheep means! Let them weigh a hundred pounds apiece and they would give enough mutton to furnish end of it. The wool lay on it in folds and



nited States, and leave enough for cold-climate sheep, such as "the Versh stew for our whole nation next monts," prevented this. an Irish stew for our whole nation next The wool upon them would clothe the people of any one of our cities with the exception, perhaps, of New York or the exception, perhaps, of Chicago, and they would annually produce enough pet lambs for the Marys of half the United States.

All these sheep are owned by Samuel McCaughey, an Irishman, who came to Australia in 1856 with practically nothing, He failed at first and started again with a small flock, and from year to year has added to his holdings until he has now more sheep than any other man in the He has more acres of land than sheep, and his possessions are in the best parts of Australia. I am told that one of his farms on the Darling Downs is thirty-six miles long and forty miles wide. He has other stations in New South Wales. and altogether he owns more than a million acres and leases about a million or s more. His estates are fenced off with wire into great paddocks, in which the sheen are kept. He has sunk artesian wells to supply them with water, and he imports the finest of Vermont rams to improve his

At one shearing he sold a million and a quarter pounds of wool, and at another the product amounted to 12,000 bales. Some of his ordinary sheep have cut as much as twenty-two pounds of wool, and at a recent shearing twenty-five averaged over sixteen pounds each. One of his rams, which took a premium at the recent sheep show, had a fleece upon it which, he told me, would cut forty-five pounds, and although he was offered \$5,000 for the sheep

## Big Prices for Sheep.

It will surprise our farmers to know that it is not an uncommon thing in Australia for a blooded ram to sell for \$2,000 and upward. There are sheep sales here every year at which the best stock is sold at auction, and a number of instances have occurred in which rams have sold for ; thousand gaineas, or more than \$5,000 each.

I have before me the highest prices of In 1900 eight sheep were sold from \$1.500 to \$5,000 each. In 1801 the highest price paid was \$3,550, but in 1800 the ram "President," owned by James Gibson, sold for \$8,000, while one of Mr. McCaughey's sheep brought \$2,500. In 1807 W. H. Gibs the ram "Royalist" for \$5,000, and in 1899 Thomas Gibson sold "Admiral" for of sheep sold from \$100 to \$1,000, and many Mr. Gibson got on the average \$830 for the his average was \$1.600, while in 1800 he re ceived on the average \$1,200. This will show you that it pays to breed fine sheen in Australia, and will give you some idea of the enormous value of Mr. McCaughey's holdings, many of the sheep being very

rams for Australian sheep are those from Vermont. There is a large importation of such sheep every year, and there are Amerfeans who make a business of taking sheep across the Pacific to Australia for sale. They choose the finest and best bred Vermont Merinos, ship them to Puget Sound and thence by steamer to Sydney. Several shipments have been made around the Cape Several of Good Hope, but as a rule the latter route is too long and the sheep sometimes die on the way.

#### Imported From Vermont. In my chat with Mr. McCaughey he told

me that he had been importing Vermont rams for almost twenty years. Said he: "I went to Vermont first in 1886 and picked out 120 ewes and forty rams, I be taken from Australia to London. There sent them to Australia and used them for breeding. The following spring I went I have bought quite a lot of Vermont stock. My pure Vermont sheep now num- 10,000 bales. Some of the sailing vessels ber about two thousand and I have sold will take 2,000 bales, and the competition many during the last ten years.' "But is it not expensive to get the sheep here from Vermont?" I asked. "Yes. My first importation, not includ-

about one-fourth of a cent per pound. It takes less than four pounds of wool to ing the cost of the sheep, footed up \$45,000, but I think that the results have fully justified the expenditures. I value my Vermont flock at 50 guineas a head. I have Hope, while the steamers, as a rule, travel via the Suez canal. The shortest route is over 11,000 miles, and the carrying of four sold some of them at 500 guineas, or \$2,500. I sold a ram today for \$2,000, and I have sold ewes as high as \$750." "I suppose that the chief profit comes from the improvement of your own flock,"

"Yes. That's where the money is," replied

as much as 30 and 35 cents. There are certain brands of wool, known by the names of their owners, which always bring high prices. I have before me a list of some of the greasy wool sales of last year, showing that certain buyers got as much as 5 cents a pound more than the ordinary market rates. There is also a difference in the price according to what part of the sheep the wool comes from. Every sheep is divided up into sections, and after the fleece is taken off the wool from the legs goes into one place, that from the bellies into another, and so on, a dozen classifications being made from the same sheep. The Sydney Wool Exchange.

Sydney has its wool exchange, where all the wool auctions are held. The exchange is situated near the wharves in the heart of the city. It is a long, narrow room, much like a chapel, with an auctioneer's desk like a pulpit in one end of it. The various wholesale dealers or commission merchants are allotted different days on which they may auction off their stock, and on those days the buyers come to bid. Cable reports are received as to the prices in the great wool markets over the world, and the excitement rises and falls with the quotations. The commission merchants are only interested in getting as much as they can for their customers, and the wool often brings more than it is worth. After it is sold the commission man delivers it to the steamer packed ready for shipment. Colleges for Wool Men.

Here in Australia the government has colleges for wool students. A branch of the technical schools is devoted to night classes for sheep breeders and wool dealers. In these schools the students are taught all about sheep. The different breeds are exof our Vermont rams, and 35 pounds from a ewe. I have distributed the Vermont hibited and their qualities pointed out. The students have to grade and classify wool, and hundreds of bales from the station are supplied to the school by wool dealers for this purpose. Each student wears an apron

result is a considerable increase in the clip. We find that the sheep which come and overalls to keep the greasy stuff from soiling his clothes while he goes from a cross of the Vermont and the Australian retain their wool much longer than through the bales picking out the the Australian sheep." cording to quality. He is taught how to shear sheep and how to scour wool. He is taken by the teachers into the wool stores and is given the best of practical instruction as to feeding, shipping and marketing.

There is a regular profession of wool sorting in Australia, and the man who knows all about wool and sheep can get a high salary as a manager or expert. Supcording to quality. He is taught how to I wish I could show you some of the taken by the teachers into the wool steres and is given the best of practical instrucsheep exhibited at the Sydney sheep show. tion as to feeding, shipping and marketing. There is a regular profession of wool There were in all 700, representing every part of Australia. Four hundred of these were Merinos, being in the fine wool class, and 300 were fat sheep entered in the comhigh salary as a manager or expert. Suppose a squatter has 100,000 sheep and can pose a squatter has 100,000 sneep and can add one pound per sheep to his crop of wool, the difference is 100,000 pounds per wool, the difference is fortune. It is so petition in the class for frozen mutton. eral hundred dollars, and some several with the men owning smaller flocks, and hence the wool and sheep experts are sufe

of good wages.

Men from the woolen mills of England are brought out here for this purpose, and every effort is made to produce the highest-

Origin of Australian Sheep.

I had a talk as to the growth of Australia's wool industry with one of the oldtime squatters, a man who has been raising sheep for fifty years and who has now about 50,000 on two different stations. Sald he: "We have fewer sheep in Australia today than we had ten years ago. Here in New South Wales we had more than 60,-000,000 in 1891, and now we have just about 40,000,000. We have lost 20,000,000 by the drought and overstocking, and have now just about what we can easily feed. I can remember the time when there were only 6,000,000 sheep in this colony. Then all the sheep were herded. Now they are kept in paddocks, fenced with wire, and it takes fewer shepherds and the cost is much less.' "Where did your first sheep come from?" I asked.

They were brought over by the convicts," was the reply. "When Captain Philip came here in 1788 he brought twenty-nine sheep and other live stock. These sheep did very well, and it was a few years after that that Captain Macarthur started the idea of making a sheep country of Australia. Macarthur was a military man with a scientific bent. He had a farm near Sydney and experimented in crossing some East Indian rams and Irish ewes, and as a result produced wool better than that of either of the ancestors. He then experimented with the Merinos. You know, perhaps, that up to the present century the finest wool came from Spaln, which the sheep did not lose their wool from had always been noted as a sheep-breed-Spanish had large flocks that they did, and that the bringing in of of Merinos, and the government forbade their exportation in order to keep the wool trade in Spain. The dealers of that time nowheer else than in Spain, and the Spanish wool consequently brought the highest

called, were all well dressed and well eduprices. cated men. There were hundreds of them "Captain Macarthur imported several at the show. They looked more like a Merino sheep from the Cape of Good Hope, and he also got some from the flock of King George III of England, who had crowd of Yankee business men than anything else, and at the dinner which was originally secured them from the King of given they made speeches in response to

Spain. "The English government gave Macar-thur a grant of 10,000 acres of land to try toasts which were as good as you will They were all landholders and many had his experiment, and in a short time he proved that Australia could produce as palities in the United States, but which good sheep as Spain and that its wool was equally fine. It was long before the wool exportations amounted to much, but the cks steadily increased and the character of the wool improved, until now we raise more wool and better wool than any other country. We are, I think, furnishing at out who owned two hundred thousand acres and another who had half a million least one-fifth of all the wool raised in the world today."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

# IMITATIVE ANIMALS.

A Horse That Knew Live Wires and

it has some of the largest wool warehouses From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. in the world. Let us take a walk through "The aptitude shown by animals of the one of them. We are in a great room lower order in acquiring human habits is covering many acres. It is roofed with marvelous," said a student who lives in the glass and upon its floors are thousands of upper part of the city, "and the story that bales of wool. Each bale is as high as the old flea-bitten mule had learned to un-It is wrapped in yellow lock the crib door with a snagged tooth is wool seems to have burst forth and to be pouring out upon the floor. It is marked not, in my judgment, altogether a legend. The chances are that such things have hapwith the station from where it comes.

In other parts of the warehouse are mountains of wool which have been taken pened. I have known of instances where mules would pull gate pins with their teeth or shove a latch up with their tongues, in out of the bales, and in other places the order to break into the corn field. There men are repacking the wool for shipment. Come with me to one of those piles and are but few farmers who have not had ocexamine it. See how dirty and greasy the casion to observe the same thing. But I wool is. The sheep are not washed before shearing and the wool is exported as it have found that horses are more observant than mules. While horses are not as cuncomes from their backs, the cleaning be-ing done after it reaches the European ning, and not as skilled in the artifices of deception and double dealing, I may say, markets. Thrust your hand into the rile. Now look at it! It shines as though it they are naturally more sensitive in temperament and no doubt reason with more coated with vaseline and your cuff

delicacy and more accuracy. "I know of one horse, for instance, owned one of the electricians of the city, that will not, under any circumstances, step on a steel railing or go near a swinging wire. because one of her ears was slightly brushed by a live wire several years ago while she had one of her feet on the railing of a car track. She was knocked down by the shock, but was not seriously hurt. Since that time she has been extremely careful about where she puts her feet, and keeps

her gaze on the ground at all times. "But I owned a little bay mare several years ago that caused nie considerable trouble and for more than a month I was very much worried by an unaccountable waste of water on my place. It was before I moved to New Orleans. The water rates of the town where I lived are fear-ful. I had a hydrant in the back yard. Every few nights the water would be turned on in some mysterious way and the yard would simply be flooded the next morning. Failing to discover the cause of the trouble before the end of the month, when my water bill had doubled, I notified the police, believing that some malicious person was attempting to satisfy some grudge against me. The chief stationed two men at my place to watch the hydrant. They concealed themselves and along about midnight they heard a squeaking sound at the hydrant, and in a few minutes the water was spluttering out at a fearful rate. They made a rush for the place, thinking to capture the culprit, but when they got there they found my little bay mare, with her head stuck down in the from the hydrant. She was drinking and dabbling in the water, and seemed to be having a good time generally. They reported the matter to me and I had no

# more trouble about my hydrant."

From the Chicago News. "We took our Filipino friend down to see 'Monte Cristo' and told him the man who said 'The world is mine!' was an Ameri-

can." "What did he say?" "Said he didn't need to be told that." ----

A Drain on Him. From the Philadelphia Press.

"I've often wondahed," said Cholly, "how many fellahs I know manage to get well off, while I'm always poor." "Perhaps," replied Miss Pepprey, "it's bequality. The coarse wool will often bring cause so many people amuse themselves at your expense."

# ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of ladvertised letters remalning in the Washington (D. C.) Post-office Sat-urday, June 15, 1901.

To obtain any of these eletters the applicant should call for "Advertised Letters."

If not called for within fwo (2) weeks they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

LADIES' LIST. Alexander, Columbus Mrs Jones, Sarah Mrs
Alexander, Fannie Miss Keane, Patrick Mrs
Alexander, Le Miss
Allen, Clara Miss
Allen, Clara Miss
Alsten, Nellie Miss
Andersen, Adna Mrs
Andersen, Adna Mrs
Alsten, Vellie, Miss
Andersen, Adna Mrs
Alsten, Vellie, Miss
Andersen, Adna Mrs Allen, Clara Miss Alsten, Nellie Miss Andersen, Adna Mrs Andersen, Fannie Mrs Alsten, Nellie Miss
Anderson, Adna Mrs
Anderson, Fannie Mrs
Anderson, Maud Miss
Armstrong, Stella B Mrs
Armstrong, Stella B Mrs
Armstrong, Kate
Arrington, Nora Miss
Atwil, Nettie Miss
Atwil, Nettie Miss
Auger, A Mme
Bagot, Nannie E
Bailey, Minnetta Mrs
Bailey, William Miss
Bailey, William Miss
Baltimore, Medora Miss
Baltimore, Medora Miss
Barrett, Robert Mrs
Barrett, Robert Mrs
Barringer, Jemine Miss
Bearler, Walter Mrs
Beell, Lybridge Miss
Lewis, Ameria Miss
Lewis, M H Miss
Lewis, M H Miss
Libble, Deaconess
Libble, Deaconess
Libble, Deaconess
Lindsay, Emma Mrs Barrett, Kobert Mrs
Barringer, Jemlne Mi
Bealer, Walter Mrs
Beall, John Mrs
Bell, E A Mrs
Bell, Mamie Miss
Bennett, Marle Mrs
Bennett, M M Mrs
Bennett, Phillis Mp Libbie, Deaconess Lindsay, Emma Mr. Locker, Rachel Miss Lockwood, T W Miss Lockwood, T W Miss
Logan, John Mrs
Lowery, Dellila Mrs
Lucky, C A Mrs
McLauley, C E Mrs
McDonough, Mary Mrs
McGuire, Hall Miss
McNamara, Emma Mrs
McNamara, Hattle Mrs
McNeal, Hattle Mrs
McNeal, Hattle Mrs Bennett, M M Mrs
Berkeley, Phillis Mrs
Bingham, Emma Miss
Bishep, Amanda Miss
Black, Winnie E Mrs
Bogue, Daisy Miss
Bonner, Adline Miss
Bonner, Coatny Miss
Bonniell George Wrs McNeal, Hattle Mrs
McNeal, Hattle Mrs
Magauria, Nellie Mrs
Malone, Marion M Miss
Marey, M Mrs
Marshall, Hattle
Martin, Maggle Mrs
Mason, Anna Mrs
Mason, Mary Miss
Melgar, F Leuise Miss
Mereer, S E Miss
Meriweather, Lida Mrs Bonner, Coatny Miss Bonninell, George Mrs Boston, C M Mrs Bowers, Augusta Mrs Bowman, Lizzie Miss Bowman, Mary Mrs Braden, T F Mrs Braddeld, Annie Mrs Brandriff, Gussie Mrs Braxton, Ella Braxton, Ella Mercer, S. E. Miss Meriweather, Lida Mrs Merrell, B. L. Mrs Meyer, M. Mrs (2) Miester, Charlotte Mrs Miles, Gracess Miss Miller, Georgie Mrs Miller, Lucy Miss (2) Milten, Newton Mrs Mitchell, Sarah Mrs Broadus, Jamnie Miss Brown, Anna A Miss Brown, Lavenia Miss Brown, Lavenia Miss Brown, Leatha Mrs Brown, Lucinda Brown, Marien Mrs Brown, William Mrs Bryan, J E Mrs Bryan, Mary Miss Buckner, Evelyn Miss Bundy, Andrew Mrs Burdin Ida Mrs Mitchell, Sarah Mrs

Morrell, Annie Mrs
Morrell, Annie Mrs
Morris, Elleu Miss
Mundle, Isabella Miss
Murphy, E Mrs
Murphy, E Mrs
Murphy, Cathrine Miss
Muse, Jane Mrs
Muse, Jane Mrs
Muse, Kate Mrs
Nagle, M Mrs
Nagle, M Mrs
Nelson, Affred Mrs
Nelson, Affred Mrs
Nelson, Frances Miss
Newman & Bros
Nicholson, Gertte Miss
Ockert, Mildred Miss
O'Connor, Mamle Miss
O'Keal, T T Miss
Ort, W C Dr
Owens, Annie Miss
Page, Rhoda Miss Morrell, Annie Mrs Campbell, Kate Miss
Cambell, Rhoda Miss
Carhartt, Emma Miss
Carmen, Laura
Carson, Raehell Mrs
Carter, Irene Miss
Carwell, Charlie Mrs
Carwell, Charlie Mrs
Cartett, Annie E Mrs
Cavanaugh, F J Mrs
Chandler, Lucy G Miss Chandler, Lucy G Miss Chaney, Ella Mrs Chapman, Albertle Cherry, E Mrs Christman, Annie M Orr, W C Dr Owens, Annie Miss Page, Rhoda Miss Pannell, E L Miss Parker, Elcie Miss Parker, Sadle Miss Christinan, Annie Mi Christy, James Mrs Clanton, Alice Mrs Clark, A W Mrs Clark, Jennie Mrs Clark, Lora Mrs (2) Clark, Lulle R Clark, Warraret I, Mr Annie Miss Parker, Sadle Miss Parks, Wythe Mrs Parmlee, Mary Platt M Parsons, Minnie Miss Patterson, Wm Mrs Paxton, Irma Miss Peyster, E D Miss Peyton, Annie Mrs Phillips, L E Miss Pinkett Annie Mrs Clark, Lulle R
Clark, Margaret L Mrs
Clark, N Y Mrs
Clark, Lishanna Mrs
Clarke, Mary Miss
Clase, Anita Mrs
Codyre, Mary Miss
Coleman, Mary Miss
Comper, Ida P Miss
Comper, Ida P Miss
Comper, Mary Miss
Comper, Mary Miss Colase, Anita Mrs
Codyre, Mary Miss
Coleman, Mary Miss
Comper, Ida P Miss
Conley, Nancey Miss
Conner, Kate Mrs
Copeland, Maggle Miss
Covington, Kate Miss
Crampton, M A Mrs
Creamer, Alice Mrs
Creamer, Alice Mrs
Creamer, Alice Mrs
Crowder, Mary M J Mrs
Crowder, Mary M J Mrs
Curty, Ella Miss
Cuttler, I Miss

Phillips, L E Miss
Plankt, Annie Mrs
Plankt, Louise Miss
Poet, Clara P Mrs
Powel, Minnie Miss
Precott, Kate Miss
Proctor, Kate Miss
Proctor, Kate Miss
Proctor, Mary J Miss
Cuttler, I Miss
Purgell, Elegance, Miss

S Pryer, Nannie Miss
Pugh, Gny Miss
Purcell, Florence Miss
Quarles, Sarah Miss
Quirein, Margarite Miss
Randelph, Cora Miss
Read, Elsie Miss
Reed, F L Mrs
Reed, Mollie Mrs
Reed, Mollie Mrs Curty, Ella Miss
Cuttler, I Miss
Dangerfield, R J. Mrs
Daniel, Annie Miss
Daniel, Dora Mrs
Davis, Alice Miss
Davis, E Miss
Davis, E Miss
Davis, May Miss
Derby, Milton
De Rosset, T C Mrs
Devendorf, Moltie Miss
Deve, Mand Miss
Deve, Mand Miss
Deve, Mand Miss
Devendorf, Moltie Miss
Ridgley, Josephine Miss
Rhods, Sarah Mrs Devendorf, Mollie Miss Ridgley, Josephine Mi Deye, Maud Miss
Dickinson, Mary E Miss Robins, Ella Miss
Donaldson, George Mrs
Robinson, Ella Miss
Donaldson, George Mrs
Robinson, Ella Miss
Dunkner, Bell Miss
Dunkner, Bell Miss
Dunnington, Geo Mrs
Edwards, Lula Miss
Ruddock, C Y Miss
Ruddock, C Y Miss
Ruddock, C Y Miss
Rudgles, Alma H C
Miss S Rockwell, Emma Miss
Rodelph, Treasa Mrs
Rone, Lusindy Mrs
Ross, Dalsy Miss
Ruddock, C Y Miss
Ruff, Dorothy C Miss
Ruggles, Alma H C H
Miss
Russell, Celia Mrs
Ryder, Josephine B
Schwab, Fred Mrs Ellis, Hannah C Dr Ennis, Ever Miss Evans, Sarah Miss (2) Ewing, Mary E Miss

Ewiling, Mary E Miss
Faulkiner, John E Miss
Fenwick, Mary E Miss
Fergussen, Jessle Miss(2)
Fergussen, Ocil Miss
Fitzgerald, Jno Mrs
Fitzbugh, Alice Miss
Fitzbugh, Alice Miss
Fitzbugh, Clearrite Miss
Fitzbugh, Clearrite Miss
Fitzbugh, Clearrite Miss Shank, Martha Miss Shown, J B Mrs Shults, Daniel Mrs Sinelair, Hannah Skinner, Fanny Mrs Slater, Bell B Mrs Slater, Mrs Miss Fletcher, Georgia Miss Fontine, Victoria Miss Slater, Bell B Mrs
Slaughter, Annie Miss (2)
Smith, A Mrs
Smith, Ella Miss
Smith, Harriet F
Smith, L E Miss
Smith, Mille Miss
Spencer, James Mrs
Spencer, Nelle Miss
Sterlinson, Josephine
Steward Mary Mrs Frist, M H Miss Gardner, Helen T Miss Gaskin, Ida Miss Gaskin, Ida Miss Gaslany, Estella Miss Gale, Gertrude Miss Genns, Alice Mrs Gibson, Lillie Mrs

Sterlinson, Josephine Steward, Mary Mrs Steward, W M Mrs Stockbridge, M S Mrs Stone, B P Mrs Strausberger, D Mrs Strother, Mamie Mrs Stuart, O Mrs Sullivan, Francis Miss Sullivan, Kate Miss Summers, C D Miss Gilison, Lillie Mrs
Gilians, Annie Mrs
Gleason, Faunte Miss
Goodall, S A Mrs
Goodall, S A Mrs
Gooding, M V Miss
Gray, Fannie Miss
Gray, Nellia Mrs
Gray, Nellia Mrs
Gray, Rosa Ellen Miss
Grayson, Jane Miss
Green, Lille Miss
Green, M Mrs
Green, Martha Mrs
Green, Mattha Mrs
Green, Matthe Miss
Green, Matthe Miss
Green, Matthe Miss
Green, Nanie Mrs Swan, Anna M Miss Swan, Anna M Miss
Tatum, Annie Miss
Taylor, Bell Miss
Taylor, Bessie M Miss
Taylor, Ella Mrs
Taylor, Jennie Miss
Taylor, Jennie Miss
Taylor, Maggie Mrs
Thompson, Clara Mrs
Thompson, Jennie Mrs

Groover, Eliza Mrs Grover, Cuvier Mrs Gunsaulers, Nannie Miss Thompson, Jennie Mrs Thompson, Louisa Miss Hagen, E N Miss
Haines, Nellie Miss
Hall, Flora

Thompson, Louisa Miss
Thornton, Bessie Miss
Tiffany, M M Miss
Tiffany, M M Miss
Tillman, Eliza Mrs Tillman, Eliza Mrs
Tinker, Annie Mrs
Tompkins, Sophia Mr
Tysowski, Alice Mrs
Tucker, Annie E Mrs
Turner, Lizzie Miss
Tracker, Sophia Mrs Hall, Katie A Mrs Halsey, Charlott Mrs Eliza Miss Van Horn, Eva Mrs Van Horn, Eva Mrs Veney, Georgia Miss Vening, Martha Miss Walde, Mollie Miss Walker, Carrie Miss Walker, Fannie Mrs Walker, Guista Miss Walter, Emma Mrs Walsh Mannie Miss Harris, Cora Miss Harris, Hattie Miss Harris, Mary Mrs Harrison, J Mrs Haupl, E J Miss Haupi, E J Miss
Hawkins, Maglie Miss
Hawkins, Martha Miss
Hawling, William Mrs
Hayden, Roberts Miss
Heald, J M D, Mrs
Herndon, Fannie Mrs
Herrin, Girtie Miss
Hers A Mrs Walter, Emma airs Walsh, Mannie Miss Walton, B J Miss Walton, Elizabeth Mrs Warfield, W Mrs Warfield, Rosie Miss Warneld, W Mrs
Warneld, Rosie Miss
Warr. J P Mrs
Washington, Catherine
Mrs
Washington, Cornelia

Hess, A Mrs Hewitt, Milward Mrs Washington, Janie E Miss
Washington, Flora Miss
Washington, Kate Miss
Washington, Kate Miss
Weaver, Eunice Mrs
Weedon, M E Mrs
West, Emma Mrs
Westcott, M S Miss
Wheeler, Georgeana Mrs
White, A Mrs
White, I A Mrs
White, J Miss
White, J Miss
White, Lillian Mrs
White M Mrs igginson, Francis J oard, Mable Miss olliday, Ethel Miss Holmes, Mollie Miss
Hope, Fred Mrs
Hope, Nora Mrs
Horkins, Maggle Miss
Howard, Ada Mrs
Howard, Sophia Miss
Hulbert, Lena Mrs
Hughes, Cornelia E Miss
Hughes, Cornelia E Miss
Hughes, Ruby P Mrs
Hungerford, J H Mrs
Hungerford, J H Mrs
Huth, Martha Mrs
Hyman, D G Mrs

White, M Mrs
Whitling, E Miss
Wilkerson, H B Miss
Williams, Blanch Miss
Williams, Carrie Miss
Williams, Henrietta Mrs
Williams, Henrietta Mrs
Williams, Lucle Mrs
Williams, Mary
Williams, Mary
Williams, Mary Huth, Martha Mrs
Hyman, D G Mrs
Iselman, Geo Mrs
Jackson, Adder Miss
Jackson, Bertie Miss
Jackson, Gracle Mrs
Jackson, H Mrs
Jackson, H Mrs
Jackson, Mary Miss
Jackson, Diving Miss
Jackson, Diving Miss Williams, Mary Mrs Williams, Mary Mrs Williams, Tina Miss Williamsen, E S Mrs Willeughby, Rose Miss Wilson, Alice B Miss Wilson, Almenia Miss Wilson, Bertie Miss Wilson Clare Miss Jackson, Divine Miss Jackson, Minnie Mrs Jackson, Rosle Miss Jackson, Sallie Miss Jacobs, Rena Miss Johnson, C Mrs Johnson, Lilian Miss Wilson, Clara Miss
Wilson, Florence Mrs
Wilson, Florence Mrs
Winfoot, Fannie Miss
Wilson, F R Mrs
Wise, Fannie Mrs
Wood, Margaret R M
Woodard, Lillias Mrs
Wotthington A B Mis Johnson, Margret Mrs Worthington, A B Miss Wright, Annie Miss Wright, Annie Miss Wricht, Peachey Miss Yates, A C Mrs Yeatman. Beatrice Miss Young, Mamie Miss

Adamson, Robt Aiken, J W

Young, Nanie Miss Jones, Maggie Mrs GENTLEMEN. Biscoe, Allan Blankensee, J Blisly, John B Allen, J L Allen, J L Amory, Robt T Dr Anderson, Henry Blodget, Lorin Bonday, J R Bonoldai, John Benoldal, John
Boyd, H
Boyle, James D
Bradford, J B
Bramhall, W L
Brandette, J W
Branom, Eddie
Brashears, O
Brewer, F W Dr
Broadus, Joe
Brooks, Charles
Brooks, M Parker R Saml H (2) Appleby, R S Ashford, Saml R (2) Atkinson, G W Hon Avanthay, Joe Baker, M D Balley, Howard Dr Balley, Richard Brooks, M Brooks, R W F H Brown, Bayard K
J E Brown, Eddie
Brown, Templeman
Minor Bryan

Jackson, Oliver James, H H Jenkins, John Johnson, Earnest Johnson, Geo W Johnson, J Rufus Johnson, M W Johnson, W G Johnston, F Hughes Walker, Nathan Walters, Mac Walters, Tom V Ward, J A Ward, Moses Ward, Will Washington, B A Washington, B A Washington, Francis E Johnston, F. Hug Jones, Buck Jones, G. W. Jones, Harry Jones, John U. Kauffman, L. B. Kee, W. H. Kelly, John F. Komper, Brad Washington, James (2) Weber, John L Webster, Charlie Webster, Joe Welker, F Wester. F
West, Stewart L
Weyman, Wm
White, Eddie Mr & Mrs
White, Peter (2)
White, Wilder
Whiting, Almon C
Whiting, Rufus
Whittle Lohn Pehert Rutherford Mr and Mrs King. Geo W Kloss, John F Kloss, John F
Kurby, Chas A
Ladd, Isham T (MD)
La Dune, Stanley S
Lloyd, Dantel B Mr and
Mrs

Whittle, John Robert
Williams, C D
Williams, Harry
Williams, James R
Williams, Moses
Williams, W T Wills, H W Hon Lampson, J D
Lange, Frederick
Leach, Benn Mr and Mrs
Leech, Frank P
Lewis, E L
Lewis, James E
Lewis, R H (2)
Lewis, R O
Lewis, R O
Lewis, Tomes
Licher Wm H Villson, A Vilson, Allen B Dr Wilson, N H Wilson & King Winkler, John Woodland, Christophe Woodward, Abner Words, Willie Worley, C B Wrichard & Walker Lieber, Wm H Logie, Rush B Dr and Yates, Harry Mr & Mrs Young, Henry Love. Soney (2) Lucas, W E STATION A. Fairfax, John W Shoemaker, Carry Mrs STATION B.
Menn, Isabelle E Miss(2) STATION D.

Sowis, Minnie Miss STATION G. Dunn, Helen L Miss Howard Miss Howard, May Miss STATION H. Kline, Victor (Good Hope) Smith, Marion Miss (Anacostia) BROOKLAND STATION. Ager, C B Mrs MISCELLANEOUS. Congressional Times The Standard
Falbert Art Co The U S Investor

Congressional Times

Eathert Art Co

Fidelity Bidg & Loan U S Reporting Co
Ass'n

Hearth & Home, Editor

Helen Co

"Lost Arts." Publisher

Phases

Coording Editor Press, Sporting Editor FOREIGN. Bryan, A

Bryan, A
Drown, Alcide
Finney, A B
Glick, Batty
Holstein, R
Kipson, Dulpartur
Moolvar
Knapp, John V
Labas, Majk
Law, Wm Mrs Kegararian, Rev G Oakley, Thos B Parker, Susie Miss Romero, Adolfo Diaz Romero, Adolfo Diaz Sava, Joseph Thomson, George Gray Watson, Andrew Whipple, W H Capt

From Puck. First Collegian-"What do you think of this business of bestowing scholastic degrees upon political celebrities?" Second Collegian-"It's preposterous! The idea, for instance, of giving McKinley the LL.D. Why, I suppose McKinley doesn't know a halfback from a touchdown, actu-

Scholastic Attainments.

June, and the skies brimming over
With seas of the tenderest blue;
June, and the bloom of the clover,
Heavy with honey and dew;
June, and the reeds and the rushes,
Slender and lithesome and long;
June, and the larks and the thrushes
Singing their happiest song.

# STIMULANT PROBLEM

McGill, C W
McLane, Frederick
McNier, Gus
MacDaly, Wm Hon
Malene, M H
Mangury, K Mr and Mrs
Manier, L J A Training Expert Discusses the Athlete and Alcohol.

HARMS GENERALLY IN THE LONG RUN

Still Undoubtedly Useful Emergencies.

PROTEID DIET SUGGESTED

(Copyright, 1901, by E. H. Miles.) Written for The Evening Star by Eustace II. Miles, amateur racquet and court tennis champion of the world,

As a general rule I do not recommend alcohol to any one, either for the body or for the brain, especially if no particular exertion be needed at the particular time, and if other remedles be possible; for example, the stimulating effect of cold water poured down the spine. Yet alcohol does seem to have certain advantages for modern athletic conditions. I think the tendency will be for something else to take its place, or, rather, for people to avoid the conditions which make alcohol necessary. At present it is most useful for emergencies. A man is playing a match at lawn tennis; he feels utterly tired; if he can keep up for ten minutes longer he will win. He takes a glass of brandy; he keeps up for ten minutes longer; he wins. This value of alcohol has been proved so many times that those so-called scientific men, who deny the truth of it, lose all hold on the popular faith. People see the man worn out, and then revived, if only for a time. The fact is undoubted, whatever the ultimate results may be.

And so it may be with brain work. A man may be utterly jaded, and a glass of some stimulant will give him energy to work, at least for half an hour; that half hour may be vital to him. The alcohol probably, among other good effects, clears the blood of its poisons for the immediate present, and that seems to me the best thing that it does. It is not so much the heat that it produces at the time, nor yet the quickening of the heart, as the clearing of the blood temporarily of its urle acid, &c.

Even though the most sensible people will see that the best plan is to keep the blood so pure and strong that there will not be any need for stimulants, that the body and brain will work better without stimulants, yet so long as alcohol does give entry for a while, whether we take it or not, will usually depend on whether it be worth while or not. We injure our-selves by a violent run after dinner to catch a train. Yet this may be quite worth while; so much may depend on catching that train that we are content to sacrifice a certain amount of health. It is all very well to say that it is not worth while to take alcohol; it is worth while in certain cases. Temperance fan-atics compare it with drawing on one's capital. They forget that it is sometimes good to draw on one's capital. But they make their greatest mistake in statements, which the experience of millions refutes. When they say that alcohol does not really produce heat, but only seems to, certain men have a perfect right to deny their conclusion. Only the other day a man told me that claret always ward. If I had said to him: "You are not really hot," the man would have replied: "I don't care a bit about that; I feel hot, and that's all that matters to me. So far as all practical purposes are concerned I am hot.'

And when some theorists tell us that allay themselves open to the answers that it does produce energy; it may be only callbody, but, anyhow, without the alcohol the energy would not be called out at all. The objectors may say that the effect is only the immediate effect, but the defen-ders of alcohol will reply: "That is all we care for; we refuse to listen to you. You must concede what we know to be true The Cambridge rowing crews, in England, are often allowed a glass of port in the evening, and some of the men are alday. Lehmann, the well-known coach, adrises an occasional breaking of the training, if the men get too "stale," In fact, It seems to be a common opinion that it is better for the athlete to have a thorough break, and a fairly large, ordinary dinner with wine, etc., occasionally, than a steady amount of alcohol every day. Personally, think a diet which makes people stale has something wrong at the root of it. It seems to me that English athletes, who are less strict about alcohol (especially foot

ballers), are less liable to staleness than Undoubtedly the effect of alcohol differs with its different forms. It is not always the proportion of alcohol that is important. There is a certain Cyprus red wine which has next to no alcohol in it, and yet will make a Tommy Atkins quite weak in the head, even though he has been used to plenty of whisky. On the whole, perhaps, good old whisky, if you can get that kind, nd if you can take it weak, is the safest drink for the average athlete, if he must take alcohol at all. But individuals differ here perhaps more than in any other re-spect. One of the best and hardlest general athletes of my acquaintance has a rule never to drink any alcohol except old whisky, and never to take that unless he is going to work it off by exercise very soon afterward.

In my own case, alcohol has little or no appreciable effect on my games. Nor does it make any great difference in my standard of endurance. In between games I sometimes take it and sometimes not. I have found that it makes very little difference one way or the other. I am convinced that in the end the frequent use of alcohol does a great deal of harm, but I am also conbeing, if the blood be impure, and to clear the blood for the time being is often in-valuable for athletes. I remember a celebrated cricketer who used to get in a terri-ble condition after dinner, and then, before he went in to bat, would drink a quantity of liquor, and then make large scores. I remember, also, two Cambridge (English) all-round athletes, who used to play beautifully the next morning after heavy drinking the night before, followed by drinking in the morning. Evidently their eyes were cleared for the time being by the alcohol; but the after results are usually bad. These two athletes, who should have been vigorous till thirty-five or forty, fell off conspicuously after the ige of twenty-five. Professor Michael Foster told me that we must not judge of the effects of such excesses until after the age of twenty-five, or even after the age of thirty. Moreover, these two athletes, and others, have never yet found alcohol reliable. One day it might clear the eye and pain, or annoyance. produce wonderful success; another day the effect might be absolutely the reverse. That is the worst of alcohol for training— it is unreliable.

Alcohol seems to fight against the power of long endurance. It may produce a flash for a time, but will be against steady and persistent work with the body or brain. On one occasion it produces brilliancy; on an- ma'am."

other occasion, utter failure. Then, again, the usual effect is that the quantity must be increased. The craving for more and more is a marked characteristic of alcohol drinkers; the more they have the more they want, therefore the more they drink; and in extreme cases there are other results of alcohol drinking, in the form of immorality and crime, to say nothing of despondency and restlessness. All these are too commonulate to need monthly here. The worst fallacy in regard to alcohol is the fallacy of the right way of giving it up. It is all very well to say to people: "Avoid temptations to drink; do not go where you will have to drink," and it is all very well to say, "Use your will power; refuse to drink;" but it is far better to show people also the conditions which make them desire alcohol, so that they may with perfect freedom of choice take it or

Assuming, however, that alcohol really does harm to you individually, then find out what it is that makes you desire it; you get then to the root of the matter, You have to put yourself in such a state that, when alcohol is offered you, you would rather not take it. The first help is to take enough nourishment, not in the form of fattening and heating material or of sheer bulk, but in the form of blood-making and tissue-making substitutions. making and tissue-making substances, namely, albumen.

I get my own albumen entirely from fieshless foods. It is possible that others may find that these fieshless foods are valuable for them, as they may have been for me. In my own case, when I first gave up alcohol, I continued the use of meat, etc., and I found that even at the end of six months I still desired alcohol. Then I gave up the flesh foods about four years ago, and almost immediately the desire for aicohol went. On the fleshless foods, I believe that, as a rule, the desire will disappear. There seems to be something in the flesh which produces the thirst for intoxicants; though I found that in case I did not take enough proteid or albumen and did too much work or exercise 1 felt ex-hausted and the desire returned. I could at any time, therefore, reproduce the desire by returning to the flesh foods, or by not taking enough proteid daily. For it seems to me to come down to thatenough proteid, say four ounces a day, in a fleshless form. That is the verdict for one single case. Personal experience in each case must be the guide-personal experience extending over at least some

Before I finish I must say a word about mmediate results; they are not to be mistaken for full results; they are not to be mis-taken for full results; they are not to be the criterion. When a man takes alco-hol the immediate results are probably satisfactory; but he must not imagine that the final effect of alcohol is satisfactory because of this. He must be cautious before he decides. On the other hand, he may give up alcohol and find that the immediate effect is depression: he must not conclude from this that if he continues the treatment depression will continue also. It is quite possible that when he has given up alcohol the poisons in his body are circulating in his blood on the way to passing out by various outlets. No wonder then that he is depressed. When most of these poisons have passed out, and when he has ceased to add extra polsons, the depression may be removed. It is a fallacy to judge by immediate effects.

My own recent experiment with alcohol took some months to produce an appreciable effect upon my brain work and training, except that it made the desire for regular exercise almost amount to a craving.

### A FRONTIER TRAGEDY.

How Jest Very Frequently Turns to Earnest in Cowboy Frolics. Owen Wistar in Everybody's Magazine.

A doctor was sent for to a ranch some twenty miles from the town where he had established his office. The round-up was hard by at the time, and the doctor slept in made him feel hot for many hours after- the bunkhouse, which was full of highly animated cow punchers. These indulged in some athletic scuffling, and one puncher, perfectly friendly, hit the doctor with a pillow. The doctor, equally in joke, sprang up and threw him. A bout, half of wrestling and half of sparring, and also perfectly cohol does not produce energy, they again | friendly, followed on this, and the doctor easily had the best of it. For, besides beboy, he had science to help him. But he was new in the country and did not ob-serve what was happening. During the scuffle round the room, as they were passing the puncher's bed, the man selzed up his pistol from it. But another cowboy caught his hand in time and the bullet went into the floor by the doctor's feet. This was the first intimation which the doctor had that he and sudden death were sporting together, The play, which with him had gone on as it began, innocent and good-humored, had progressed into earnest, and then into a wild intent to kill, in the cow puncher. All of us have seen sparring matches where temper has been lost and the true game a little forgotten, but few, I imagine, have seen anything like this. The doctor had a sensation. After a little while, when the cowboy became cool again, he was sorry-honestly sorry. He asked to shake hands, and owned that he had been "hasty." And so in time they all went to sleep, as innocent and satisfied as children, and next morning the cow puncher rode off nearly to town to get his mail.

If this story ended here perhaps it would not have been worth telling. But it does not end here. Town was also the doctor's destination

this morning, and in due time he arrived there. Entering his office, a not unusual thing awaited him-a corpse laid out. In this town they always brought dead people to the doctor's room. He inquired who this was, for the head had been shot beyond dentification. It was the cow puncher, and they told him what had happened. The man had ridden into town, got his mail, taken it to the room of a girl where he alvays stayed when he came to town, read his letter there and shot himself on finishing it. They never knew why. He had torn the letter into scraps.

The lesson given to the doctor by such an experience was this: Never play with people who care nothing for their own lives. They may not care for yours.

# Can Animals Cry?

From Cassell's Little Folks. Lady Burton says she has seen horses in the Syrian desert cry from thirst, a mule cry from the pain of an injured foot, and camels shed tears in streams. A cow, sold by its mistress who had tended it from birth, wept pitifully. A young soke ape used to cry from vexation if Livingstone didn't nurse it in his arms when it asked him to. Wounded apes have died crying, and apes have wept over their young ones stain by hunters. A chimpanzee trained to carry water jugs broke one, and fell a-crying, which proved sorrow, though it wouldn't mend the jug. Rats, discovering a young one drowned, have been moved to tears of grief. A giraffe which a huntsman's rifle had injured began to cry. Sea lions weep for the loss of their young. Gordon Cumming observed tears trickling from the eyes of a dying elephant. And even an orang-outang, when deprived of its mange, was so vexed that it took to crying. There can be little doubt, there-

# Thought He Knew.

fore, that animals do weep from grief, of

From the Chicago Tribune. Sunday School Teacher-"When did the Israelites move out from the land of the Egyptians?"

Johnny Phlatz-"On the 1st of May



A WHIT-MONDAY CATASTROPHE.

Barden, J E
Beaumont, Eugene B Col Brown, Will
Beardsley, Minor
Becker, Wm J
Becker, Wm J
Beyan, John H
Bryan, Henry Mr & Mrs
Behren, Frank
Berner, Richard
Berner, Richard
Berner, Richard
Berner, Richard
Berolzbeimer, Philip
Beverly, Lettle
Bingham, Wm T
Bivan, John H
Bryan, Mr & Mrs
Bryant, Stephen
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
June, and degire is duty
Crowning the wishes of men;
June, in her leaves and her laces
Gladdening the earth with a smile;
June, and the rose in her beauty

Making an Eden again;
June, and degire is duty
Crowning the wishes of men;
June, in her leaves and her laces
Gladdening the earth with a smile;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
June, and degire is duty
Crowning the wishes of men;
June, in her leaves and her laces
Gladdening the earth with a smile;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
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Crowning the wishes of men;
June, in her leaves and her laces
Gladdening the earth with a smile;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
June, and degire is duty
Crowning the wishes of men;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Crowning the wishes of men;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Crowning the wishes of men;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
June, and the rose in her beauty
Making an Eden again;
June, and the rose in her beauty

They jump in!